

## INTERNATIONAL

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**moi Units Take Heavy Losses at Kontum and Hué**

By Charles Mohr

May 26 (NYT)—North Vietnamese soldiers continued to hurl themselves against government defenses in the city of Kontum and north of Hué.

Northerners apparently suffered serious losses, including capture of 15 tanks according to American and South Vietnamese military spokesmen. At nightfall, however, the Northerners failed to hold small pockets of ground taken from the Americans. American advisers in recent days frequently have expressed surprise—at times virtual bewilderment—at the costly tactics of the enemy forces.

They feel that the attacks have been on a relatively small scale and not really conceived as being able to overwhelm a major government position.

Interestingly, it seemed possible that the motivated and disciplined North Vietnamese soldiers were simply trying to "kill people," and were stubbornly seeking out fights wherever they could find them.

There were these other developments today, 57 days after the Communists began their major offensive within South Vietnam:

- In a use of firepower unprecedented in warfare, the United States continued to bomb heavily throughout Indochina. A communiqué said that "over 200" tactical air strikes hit North Vietnam yesterday. 418 strikes hit within South Vietnam and that 25 more B-52 heavy bomber missions (which, if each mission contained three planes, could drop as much as 56,000 tons of bombs) had been flown in the South in the 24 hours ending at noon today. The U.S. communiqué noted that bombers "continued air operations" in Laos and in Cambodia, but no details were given.

- A South Vietnamese communiqué said that meaningful progress is now possible. Accordingly, we now call on those who have withdrawn their service to return to their posts... we ask them their fullest cooperation. Whitelaw's administration, the new advisory committee,

Whitelaw is Secretary for Northern Ireland, director of government in the stricken province since London resumed its directly at the March.

Sinn Féin politicians are members of the Social and Democratic Labor party, the Catholic community in Ulster's suspension. Castle legislature called out last July and only promised to stay until Britain ended internment. The practice of jailing IRA without charge or trial. Internment began in Catholic representatives of official bodies—local government, housing boards and the like—also urged to quit and all 400 did.

Labor party representatives have consistently condemned IRA violence but have had their refusal to co-operate with British institutions his boycott that is now dead.

In part, Mr. Whitelaw has three important steps to take. (Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

**Nixon, Brezhnev Sign Accord Limiting Land, Sea Missiles**Associated Press  
HISTORIC OCCASION—President Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev signing joint documents on strategic arms limitation.**After Failing to Reach Firm Accord****U.S., Russia Set Up Trade Pact Commission**

MOSCOW, May 26 (UPI)—A South Vietnamese communiqué said that government troops had driven enemy supporters from the nests. The nest was in the central Highlands city of Kontum. Privately, though, American sources differed. These sources said that the North Vietnamese infiltrators still occupied pockets in the southeastern and northeastern parts of town, and that they continued to keep the airport closed to traffic. American helicopters armed with wire-guided anti-tank missiles claimed to have knocked out 10 North Vietnamese tanks within a mile north of Kontum.

Troops of the South Vietnamese 234 Division guarding Kontum said they knocked out two tanks with shoulder-held infantry anti-tank weapons. At one point, sources said, an enemy artillery shell hit every 30 seconds in the vicinity of the division command post, and that 700 to 800 rounds had struck the area. Two American helicopters were shot down just south of town on the normal traffic route. One American was killed and two were listed as missing.

In the northernmost part of South Vietnam, Communist forces continued to hold small bulges of territory in Thua Thien Province, south of the My Chanh River. Although it was not reported in official communiqués, sources said that at one point four North Vietnamese tanks rolled into a defensible position of South Vietnamese Rangers and killed about 100 men.

The department spokesman blamed part of the April gap on the fact that exports of jumbo jetliners in April dropped by \$80 million from the March figure while auto imports from Canada increased by about \$100 million.

He also noted that the December currency realignment has not yet been able to have a significant effect on the trade figures.

The department said that the trade gap for the first four months of 1972 was slightly more than \$1.2 billion and that unless there were a marked turnaround, it would easily top the \$2-billion deficit recorded for all of last year. At the present rate, it would reach \$5.5 billion. The 1971 deficit marked the first time in history that U.S. trade finished in the red.

A department spokesman blamed the sagging trade figures on the fact that the American economy is in an expansionary stage, making it a good market for imports, while the economies of the nation's trading partners have been sluggish, making them difficult markets for U.S. products.

The United States has now run deficits in foreign trade for 12 of the past 13 months, disappoint-

ingly administration officials who had hoped that the world currency realignment last December, with its devaluation of the dollar and revaluation of foreign currencies, would bring the trade figures back into balance.

The April trade figures showed that imports, on a seasonally adjusted basis, were \$4.46 billion, a 0.8 percent drop from March levels, while exports were \$3.76 billion, a drop of 3.4 percent from the month before. This left a deficit of \$694 million for the month.

The April trade deficit was the second greatest in the nation's history, only exceeded by the \$21.4 million gap suffered last October.

However, that deficit was recorded during dock strikes that tied up all shipping to the United States, while the April figure was not affected by any labor troubles at U.S. ports.

A Commerce Department

**U.S. April Trade Deficit Set at \$700 Million**

By Robert Simer

WASHINGTON, May 26 (UPI)—The U.S. suffered a \$700 million deficit in foreign trade during the month of April and may be headed for its worst year in trade with other nations, the Commerce Department reported today.

The department said that the trade gap for the first four months of 1972 was slightly more than \$1.2 billion and that unless there were a marked turnaround, it would easily top the \$2-billion deficit recorded for all of last year. At the present rate, it would reach \$5.5 billion. The 1971 deficit marked the first time in history that U.S. trade finished in the red.

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**Mastermind of U.S. Space Projects****Von Braun Retires at NASA To Go Into Private Industry**

exploration from the Soviet Union after the launching of the first Sputnik satellite in 1957.

At Huntsville, Ala., he spent 10 years directing more than 3,000 scientists and technicians who perfected the giant Saturn moon rocket.

Before turning to peaceful exploration of space under American auspices, Dr. von Braun was responsible for development of the V-2 rocket, which Nazi Germany used against Britain late in World War II.

Dr. von Braun, 60, will switch to private industry on July 1.

NASA said here.

Dr. von Braun was deputy associate administrator of NASA and chief planner for American space missions. He took up his present post only in March, 1970.

"I am leaving with the knowledge that NASA has enough well thought out plans to keep it moving ahead for many years to come, even though some of these may have to be deferred because of budget restraints," he said today.

He did not give details of his new post, but said:

"I would like to devote my time now to help implement some space projects I feel are of particular importance. I think I can do this best in private industry where the tools of progress are being made."

He will join Fairchild Industries, which builds aircraft and communication satellites and is involved in other aeronautical projects, as corporate vice-president for engineering and development.

Dr. von Braun, perhaps more than any other one man, was the mainstay of the space program that wrested the lead in space

The United States is completing delivery now on a \$150 million grain deal concluded last year. The Russians are interested in obtaining a regular American supply of feed grain for their lagging cattle-raising industry.

**Trade Pact Elements**

The questions the commission will tackle at its opening session this summer are the elements of a trade pact including:

- Reciprocal most-favored-nation treatment. This would require the action of Congress.
- Availability of government export credits on a reciprocal basis. Executive action could suffice for the American side.
- Possible joint ventures in exploiting the Soviet Union's vast natural gas and oil reserves, meaning American homes could be heated by gas piped from the Siberian fields.

Construction of missiles designed for launching from submarines—a field in which the United States believes it has a decided advantage—will be frozen at current levels.

However, either country, under terms of the agreement, will be permitted to add to the number of its seaborne launching platforms provided it dismantles an equal number of older land-based ICBMs.

UPI said the United States now has 41 missile-firing submarines while the Soviet Union has between 41 and 43.

Reuters said that while the pact bars for five years the addition of new missile-carrying submarines to either navy, it does not bar the addition of warheads to missiles on the submarines in use.

It added that the U.S. use of multiple-warhead missiles apparently offsets the Russians' numerical superiority in missiles, on land and at sea.

Mr. Nixon and Soviet leaders agreed to abide by the obligations of the executive agreement on offensive weapons as of the moment of signing—not waiting for formal ratification.

Under the ABM part of the treaty, one of the stickiest negotiating questions—to limit radar sites designed to track incoming missiles—was settled by an agreement permitting a total of 20 in what the White House termed "ICBM-defense fields."

Two of the 20 in each country can be about the size of the two big radars already deployed at Grand Forks and the 18 others will, said the White House, "be much smaller."

Another negotiating hangup centered on the question of radar apparatus not related to ABM programs. Under the treaty, such devices are supposed to be restricted to space tracking or early-warning missions and be so limited in size that they will not create a clandestine ABM potential.

After the 12-minute signing ceremony, toasts were exchanged in champagne.

At a dinner at the U.S. ambassador's residence earlier tonight, Mr. Nixon had toasted Mr. Brezhnev, Soviet President Nikolai V.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Covering East-West Travel

**Germany Signs First Treaty; New Talks to Begin June 15**

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BERLIN, May 26—East and West Germany signed their first formal treaty today, after more than two decades of usually hostile confrontations.

The treaty covers travel between the two states, and is yet another step toward breaking down cold war barriers in Central Europe. Immediately after, the chief West German negotiator, Egon Bahr, announced that negotiations will open June 15

on a general treaty to govern relations between the two Germans. Formal recognition of East Germany by Bonn and the Western allies came on such a treaty. The lack of this has led, through somewhat Byzantine routes, to a threatened Communist boycott of the United Nations conference on the human environment in Stockholm next month.

The Communists demand that East Germany be treated as a full member of that conference. But the prerequisite for this is membership in the World Health Organization, and Bonn has been unable to block East German membership so far, saying it must await establishment of normal relations between the two Germans.

Bonn is currently in a quandary over the many facets of its Ostpolitik, or efforts to improve ties with the East. The treaty signed in East Berlin today was admittedly no different from any other treaty between two sovereign states.

East Germany also will be taking part in the Olympic Games this summer on an equal footing with everyone else. The games are in Munich, West Germany.

But in addition to effectively barring East Germany from Stockholm, West Germany insists there can be no question of exchanging ambassadors between the two states. Chancellor Willy

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Covering East-West Travel

**Malawi Troops Storm Jet, Seize Hijackers**

BLANTYRE, Malawi, May 26 (Reuters)—Soldiers and police men today stormed a South African Airways Boeing 727 at Chileka Airport here and captured the two men who had hijacked it.

A statement from the office of President Kamuzu Banda, who personally ordered the troops to take the airliner, said the two hijackers were now in jail. It said that they claimed to be Lebanese.

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The hijackers took over the plane after it took off from Salisbury, Rhodesia, on Wednesday bound for South Africa. The plane turned back and landed at Salisbury, where it refueled and 52 of the 58 passengers and six of the 10 crew were released.

They had a suitcase containing a reported one million Rhodesian dollars (\$1.3 million) ransom.

The South African Parliament was told today that the hijack was designed to extort money from Harry Oppenheimer, a mining financier and the country's wealthiest individual.

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**EMERGENCY TRANSPORT**—Two women carry an elderly woman in a makeshift stretcher as they leave Loc Giang, 30 miles northwest of Saigon, after the town was hit by U.S. air strikes and partly destroyed by both North and South Vietnamese artillery fire.

### American Traveler in N. Vietnam

## Modern Arms Amid Peasant Life

By Anthony Lewis

HANOI, May 26 (NYT)—There are more than 1,000 miles of dikes in North Vietnam. They are maintained and reinforced as they have been for centuries—by hand labor.

On a trip through the countryside one sees long lines of people, mostly women, carrying mud in twin baskets slung from a pole over the shoulder. Mud is cut from the lowland on one side and carried to the other side of the dike to widen and strengthen it.

The main dikes along the Red River are very large, wide enough to carry a roadway at the top. Trucks and jeeps in large numbers make a strange contrast with the unchanged peasant life below.

But such contrasts abound. A Western correspondent was re-

cently shown a launching site for surface-to-air missiles. Pigs run around it, and soldiers in their spare time helped peasants with their crops a few yards away.

Another reminder of war is the rusted hulks of railroad cars seen here and there. But even though recent American bombing has cut main lines, men can also be seen repairing boxcars and welding new ones together.

Visitors wait at a one-lane bridge. A boy with a basket approaches the visitors' car. He is selling hot corn on the cob steamed in the husk for about three American cents each. The corn is overgrown but still good.

The tone of North Vietnamese propaganda is extremely shrill. Words like aggressors, pirates abound. Recently the Communist party daily Nhan Dan coupled Himmels and Churchill as imperialists.

Even some Communist newspapermen from Europe find it heavy going. They also share the general journalistic frustration at restrictions on travel and observation because of the war and the danger from bombing.

The division of Vietnam is a consuming subject of conversation. It goes deeper than any official line, and understandably so since many people here come from the South.

A woman interpreter remarks one day that she left Saigon 18 years ago. She left her parents, one brother and one sister, and she does not know what has happened to them. Of her six sons, three are "at the front."

### Hint of Bitterness

In the midst of a conversation on other matters an official remarks with a rare hint of bitterness that he left his native South 30 years ago:

"We Vietnamese say that birds can fly across the Ben Hai River [in the Demilitarized Zone]. But we cannot. Why should we allow such a state of things to exist in a people united for thousands of years?"

When the present government took over from the French in North Vietnam in 1954, thousands of people, especially Catholics, went south. Officials here say that their property has been kept for them and such receipts as apartment rents credited to them. It is said those who have gone south can reclaim their property when they return.

The casualty report had eight Americans killed in combat last week, 22 wounded and seven missing in action. Figures for the previous week were 13 killed, 26 wounded and 5 missing, with 18 deaths from nonhostile causes such as accident or illness.

The South Vietnamese command reported 757 government troops killed last week, 2,351 wounded and 314 missing in action. All this was downplayed as the two delegations congratulated each other after the ceremony with champagne toasts. Both sides stressed the advantages to come from the treaty, which aside from tourists on guided tours—still demands that West Germans have an invitation before they can visit the East, either as friends or relatives or on business and professional trips.

The one big breakthrough mirrored by the treaty is not written into it: the East Germans have committed themselves for the first time to allow their citizens to travel West on urgent family matters. This was defined by their chief negotiator, Michael Kohl, as including births, deaths and serious illnesses.

Officially the East Germans have not been told of this, although the word has spread. The treaty is not written into it; the East Germans have committed themselves for the first time to allow their citizens to travel West on urgent family matters. This was defined by their chief negotiator, Michael Kohl, as including births, deaths and serious illnesses.

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## as Evidence of Bremer Nixon, Humphrey

By Terence Smith

ON May 26 (NYT), "evidence" has been shown to demonstrate that Nixon was in Canada on April 14 when Mr. Nixon addressed a joint session of the two houses.

Mr. Nixon was in Canada on a state visit April 13-15. Federal agents have determined that Bremer spent the nights of April 13 and 14 in the Lord Elgin Hotel downtown Ottawa. He had been identified in at least two pictures of crowds that gathered at scheduled appearances by the President, including one on April 15.

Secret Service agents often pose as newsmen, routinely photographing the crowds that assemble at presidential appearances in order to identify potential security risks. The identification of Bremer was made from these films and others taken by the local news media.

In addition to his Ottawa appearance, federal sources said today that they had other evidence that Bremer had been stalking Mr. Nixon. The sources declined to describe the nature of this evidence, except to say that the suspect had "left tracks wherever he went," and that these tracks indicated an interest in the President and Sen. Humphrey as well as Gov. Wallace.

For instance, Bremer was reportedly reported to have been in the crowd that listened to Sen. Humphrey speak at a rally at the Capital Plaza Shopping Center in Milwaukee on April 3, the day before the Wisconsin primary.

Glenn Victoreen, a maintenance man at the Milwaukee Athletic Club, where Bremer worked as a busboy until he quit on Feb. 15, has recalled seeing him and speaking to Bremer at the rally. James Packowski, a Humphrey campaign worker, also has said he saw the suspect at the same rally.

Four days later, on April 7, Bremer was registered at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York, where Sen. Humphrey was to spend the night. Mr. Humphrey canceled his New York visit at the last minute, however, and the suspect apparently left the hotel on April 9 after a two-day stay.

Federal sources said today that so far as they knew, Bremer had never demonstrated any interest in the movements of Sen. George McGovern, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie or any of the other Democratic presidential contenders.

## Will Send Cancer Viruses Russia Under Summit Pact

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 26 (NYT).—The United States is preparing to send the Soviet Union about 100 cancer viruses during the past 60

years for sharing of research results to be done under a pact signed this week in Moscow. The summit meeting plans were disclosed yesterday by Dr. Frank J. Rauscher, Jr., newly appointed director of the National Cancer Institute. He said there will also be exchanges of some promising anti-cancer drugs as well as some technical journals devoted to cancer research.

Dr. Rauscher said Soviet doctors are believed to be using some anti-cancer drugs not widely known in this country. They will be tested by the Cancer Institute here. The United States is sending multiple copies of some American cancer journals while the Soviet Union has agreed to send English translations of some of theirs.

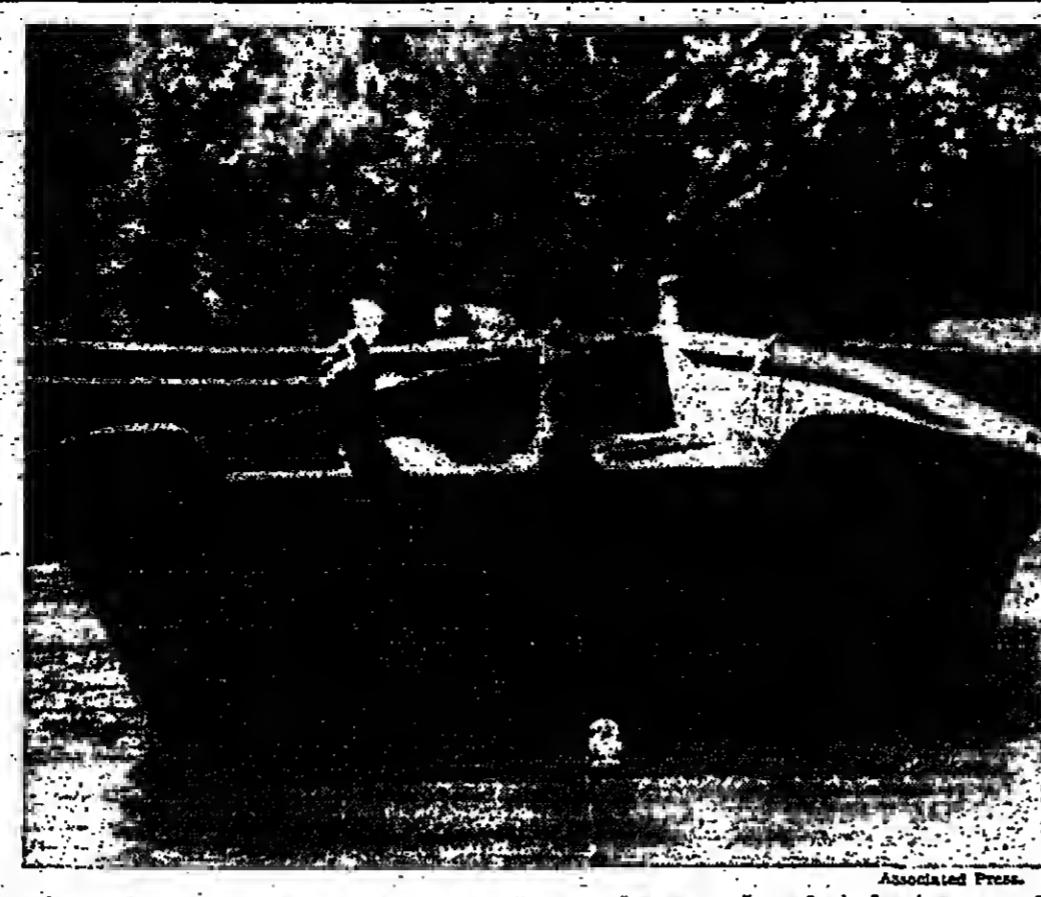
### Ties to Humans' Disease

Exchange of virus samples is considered particularly important because the relationship of these infectious particles to human cancer has been a subject of intense interest to scientists here and abroad in recent years.

Many viruses have been found to cause cancers in animals, but none has been proved to cause any kind of cancer in man. The virus samples to be sent to the Soviet Union include several that are suspected of being linked to human cancer as well as many that are known to cause cancers in rodents, birds and other species of animals.

Dr. Rauscher said American scientists would like very much to receive samples of a virus which Soviet scientists say they discovered in leukemia patients and which proved capable of causing cancer in baboons and monkeys.

He said the exchange had been delayed so far because suspected cancer virus has proved extremely difficult to work with. It is evidently easily destroyed. This appears to have defeated prior efforts to prepare samples for shipment.



Associated Press  
TOE THE LINE—This Potomac River fisherman has a good angle to beat a case of spring fever. But judging bandaged other toe, the big one must have gotten away.

## 4 Accused in 'Wrongful Death'

## Doctors Win Heart-Transplant Suit

By Victor Cohn

RICHMOND, Va., May 28 (UPI)—Four transplant doctors

were found free of guilt yesterday for having removed the heart of a 56-year-old black laborer who suffered from a brain injury but still was breathing at the time.

The seven-man jury thus became the first legal body to accept the new medical concept of brain death, the idea that a man is no longer living if his brain is dead.

The verdict was announced at 4:39 p.m. yesterday—four years almost to the minute since the operation at 4:32 p.m. May 25, 1968, when surgeons removed the heart of Bruce Tucker for a transplant.

L. Douglas Wilder, attorney for Tucker's brother, William, who brought a \$100,000 wrongful-death suit, said he would appeal.

The defendants in the lawsuit included two famous names in world medicine, the Medical College of Virginia's Dr. David Hums and Dr. Richard Lower.

The other defendants were their colleague, Dr. David H. Sewell, and Dr. Abdullah Fattah, the state medical examiner who released Tucker's body, supposedly unclaimed, at the time, for their use.

Dr. Hume and Dr. Lower, happy at the decision, said they still consider heart transplantation a justifiable medical procedure, although the recipient, May 25, 1968, Joseph Klett, 54, died a week later.

### Most Successful

They lost three others as well. But the man to whom they gave a heart in August, 1968, Louis Russell, is still alive and well, the world's most successful heart-transplant patient.

William Tucker, a shoemaker, sounded sad and resigned as he said: "There's nothing they can say to make me believe they didn't kill him."

Mr. Tucker had testified that he phoned the Medical College of Virginia's hospital three times on the afternoon of May 25, without being told that his brother was, in the doctors' opinion,

dead, or that his heart and kidneys were to be taken for transplants.

The operating doctors apparently did not even know on that day that William Tucker was phoning the hospital. They were told that neither the police nor the hospital could find any relative, although Bruce Tucker's wallet contained William's business card, with his phone number and address.

Attorney Wilder, the first black member of the Virginia Senate, angrily referred in his closing argument to the way "the faceless masses of society" are treated.

"It was wrong to take Bruce Tucker's heart from his body," he argued. "For three weeks these doctors were waiting for a heart. They started the operation on Klett before Bruce Tucker was pronounced dead. They took the most precious thing he had going for him at that time, his heart."

**Brother Is Trustee.**

Mr. Wilder pleaded for damages to William Tucker, acting as administrator on behalf of Bruce Tucker's family, which includes a teen-age son.

Judge A. Christian Compton, however, had instructed the jury in the Richmond court that it essentially had one job, to decide the tortious question: "When is a man dead?"

Judge Compton had stated earlier this week that he would use an older legal definition of death, seeing death only as "total stoppage" of blood circulation, respiration and pulse. By these standards, although he was breathing only with the aid of a machine, Bruce Tucker was pronounced dead. They took the most precious thing he had going for him at that time, his heart.

The defendants' attorney, Jack R. Russell, a specialist in medical cases and a lecturer in legal medicine at the Medical College of Virginia, argued for the newer definition of human death. The attorneys for both sides argued the judge's chambers for four hours Wednesday and nearly another hour yesterday morning.

The judge finally compromised by telling the jury that in determining the moment of true death, it could consider both stoppage of circulation and other vital signs, and the time of brain death, or either.

Question for Jury

But he also said it should consider "whether or not the aforementioned functions were spontaneous or were being maintained spontaneously or mechanically."

This clearly supported Mr.

Russell, who soon told the jury: "The issue is only one thing. Was Bruce O. Tucker dead at the time they removed the heart from his body? All of the other issues are purely collateral, and have nothing to do with that matter."

He also argued: "We exist solely in the brain."

That echoed the testimony of a final medical witness, Dr. William Sweet of Harvard University Medical School, chief of neurosurgery at Massachusetts General Hospital, who said emphatically:

"Death is a state in which the brain is dead. The rest of the body exists in order to support

## Key Lobby-Control Lobbyist Spent Most Lobbying in 1971

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—A leading advocate of lobby-law revision and congressional reform spent more than \$123,000 on lobbying activities during the last three months of 1971, a congressional report shows.

But two better-known lobbyists brought up the rear when it came to spending, according to the financial reports of lobbyists, published yesterday in the Congressional Record.

Common Cause, a self-styled people's lobby headed by John Gardner, former secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Common Cause, which took a leading role in advocating the Congressional Reorganization Act of 1971, reported expenditures of \$123,281 "in connection with legislative interests."

Dita Davis Beard and Bryce Harlow, however, were less profligate in their spending. Mrs. Beard, a leading figure in the Senate hearing involving International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., for which she is a registered lobbyist, listed \$1,760 for the three months.

Among those in the higher-spending brackets were:

Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A., Alexandria, Va., \$36,560.

Disabled American Veterans, Cold Spring, Ky., \$32,759.

American Postal Workers Union, \$73,726.

AFL-CIO, \$54,342.

American Farm Bureau Federation, \$41,385.

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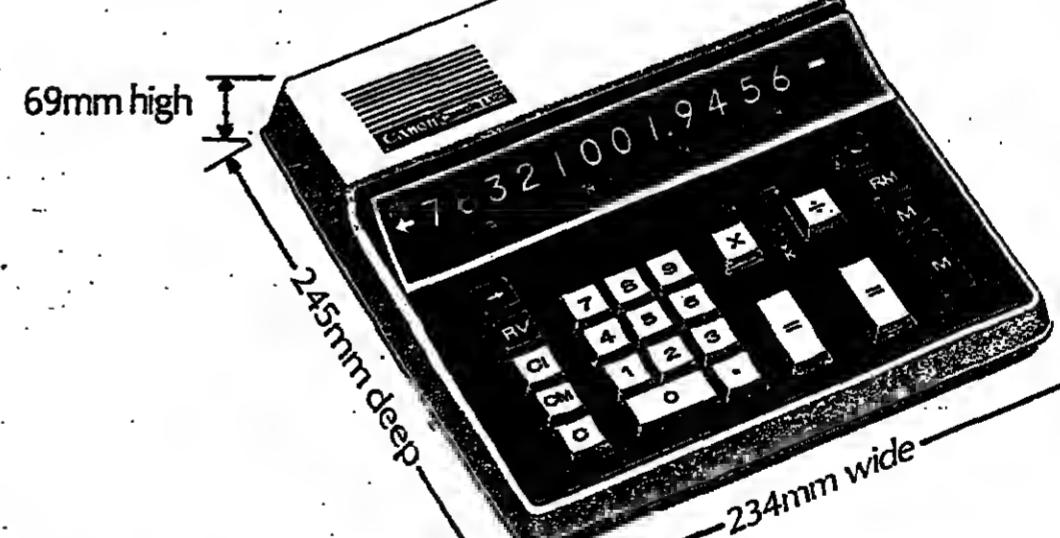
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## Waldheim Warns Big Powers Of Peril in Secret Diplomacy

By Don Shannon

OTTAWA, May 26 (UPI)—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim warned the major powers yesterday that they will be looking into "the abyss of world war once again" if they continue to resort to secret diplomacy and force instead of collective security.

Speaking at graduation exercises of Carleton University here, Mr. Waldheim cited an "alarming trend" away from settling disputes within the United Nations in recent years. He contrasted the speed with which the United States successfully brought the Cuban missile crisis to the Security Council a decade ago with the failure of the parties in last year's Indo-Pakistani war even to agree on peace talks until the war was over.

"In recent weeks, the world has watched with anguish and anxiety the raising of the stakes and the escalation of military activity in Vietnam," he said. "The United Nations Security Council has never become effectively involved in an attempt to find a settlement. Now that the war is more violent and more dangerous than ever, there appears to be even less likelihood of the involvement of the Security Council."

Mr. Waldheim's voice took on an edge of bitterness as he observed that "it is fashionable in some quarters to express contempt for the world organization set up by the victorious powers in World War II." He admitted the defects of peace-making through long-winded debates but he observed that secret diplomacy by the superpowers lead to fatal misunderstanding or at the least give little consideration

to the rights of smaller powers.

It is an obvious reference to the marathon peace-keeping program in the Middle East, Mr. Waldheim said:

"It has also had a certain tendency to freeze situations rather than to provide incentive or methods for achieving a basic settlement of fundamental issues. It is highly important therefore that, in the future, peace-keeping should be complemented by more effective methods of peace-making and I would hope to see the United Nations make rapid progress in this direction."

*(Los Angeles Times)*

## Leftists Claim Fatal Bombs at Heidelberg

BONN, May 26 (UPI)—A left-wing group today claimed responsibility for Wednesday's fatal bombings at the U.S. Army's European Headquarters in Heidelberg.

In a letter to the West German news agency's Munich office, the "July 15 Commando Group" of the so-called "Red Army Faction" said the bombings were "justified" and would continue.

"The population of West Germany does not support the search for those who planted the bombs because they know the attacks against the mass-murderers of Vietnam are justified," the letter said.

It also said "demonstrations and words" were not enough to use against the "outlaws of imperialism" and added, "The actions will continue."

Three U.S. servicemen died in



Kurt Waldheim

## EEC's Executive Unit in Row Over Voice in Foreign Policy

LUXEMBOURG, May 26 (AP)—Siege Mansholt, chairman of the Common Market Executive, clashed with the member governments today over the right of his independent commission to join in talks on how to set foreign policy for the new organization after Britain joins the EEC.

But Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn, chairman of the Council of Ministers, told a reporter that Mr. Mansholt had not repeated a threat to resign if the commission is disbanded. The threat was made two days ago, Mr. Thorn said.

The Council of Ministers, which represents the present six members, met today with representa-

tives of Britain, Denmark, Ireland and Norway—the future members. The meeting will end tomorrow.

A French spokesman said it had confirmed a decision of March 20 that the commission could sit in on talks about strengthening the institutions of the Common Market but not on discussions about its political development.

"There are impasses," the Frenchman added. "The institutional question is tied to the political question. This will remain an equivocal point."

### Summit in October

The ministers are preparing for the Common Market summit meeting in October, which will set the future course for the community. Mr. Mansholt wants the commission to play a part when general foreign policy is discussed, as well as on the economic issues that the commission now deals with. The French government wants to limit the commission's role.

Today's meeting centered on how to strengthen the institutions of the Common Market, which now deal only with economic issues. The French have proposed setting up a new secretariat in Paris to deal with general foreign policy questions. So far, only Denmark supports France on the headquarters for the new body.

British Prime Minister Edward Heath favors Brussels, as do the others.

The Dutch government has proposed that each member country appoint a secretary of state for foreign affairs to meet weekly in Brussels. It would work with the secretariat that the Council of Ministers already maintains there.



Siegfried Mansholt

## Rome Prisoner Loses Appeal and Can't Marry Yet

ROME, May 26 (Reuters)—A prisoner who conquered the heart of a woman deputy governor of his jail had to abandon hope today of settling down and marrying her in the near future.

An appeal court upheld a 14-year prison sentence against Marino Vulcano, 39, for the murder of a former mistress in 1964. The court, however, remitted one year of his sentence.

Vulcano, who now has another nine years to serve, had earlier expressed confidence that he would win the appeal and subsequently marry the former woman governor of Rebibbia Prison, Dr. Giuliana Megrossi, 30.

The Dutch government has proposed that each member country appoint a secretary of state for foreign affairs to meet weekly in Brussels. It would work with the secretariat that the Council of Ministers already maintains there.

## Altmann Said to Admit K Nuns as SS Leader in I

SAO PAULO, Brazil, May 26 (UPI)—The newspaper O Estado de Sao Paulo today quoted naturalized Bolivian businessman Klaus Altmann as saying that Nazi SS men under his command executed nuns in the French city of Lyons in World War II.

In the fourth of a series of articles which the newspaper says are based on a tape-recorded interview between one of its reporters and Altmann, it quoted the 56-year-old Altmann as saying that the executions and massacre of Resistance workers took place while he was SS chief in Lyons under the pseudonym Klaus Barbie.

The paper said Altmann admitted going with SS men to a Resistance camp near Grenoble, which he had been tipped off about by a collaborator, and killing all the Resistance workers there because no prisoners were ever taken.

The paper quoted him as saying that the nuns were at a Lyons convent where the SS squad found an arsenal, mainly of machine guns and ammunition, after a tip-off from the same informer—an Englishman captured as he landed by parachute to help the Resistance.

The paper also reported that Altmann told its reporter his men captured the legendary Didot, head of the Resistance's sabotage section, after a tip-off from an agent called Maiton, who had already been captured.

Through Didot, Altmann said, he hoped to capture the head of the Resistance, Jean Moulin, known by the pseudonyms Max and Rex.

### Extradition Urged

VIENNA, May 26 (Reuters)—Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal

of the Vienna Documentation Center, today called for exert pressure on the Austrian government to extradite Klaus Altmann.

Mr. Wiesenthal said there was no doubt he is

Klaus Altmann

two children, Klaus

and the same age

He said Klaus Altmann had been captured by those of

Japanese Boat

Old Mine Susp

TOKYO, May 26 (UPI)—A Japanese vessel dredging operations in the port of Nagata, Japan, sank and sank probably of hitting a mine during World War II, the Transpac said.

One crew member was killed and two others missing.

The vessel, the Kiwa, with a crew of 46, settled into the seabed.

Russia Honors K

MOSCOW, May 26 (UPI)—Hungarian Communist leader Janos Kadar, who turned 60 today in 1956 was quizzed, awarded the Soviet Order of Lenin on the occasion of his 60th birthday, Pravda said.

Pravda

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## Tutsis on Rampage

# 500 Hutus Reported Sacked in Burundi

By Stanley

BUJUMBURA, May 26.—According to reports reaching here today, Hutus who rule the little African country of Burundi have slaughtered thousands of tribesmen in a frenzy that is still continuing.

Agosto, Premier Gaston of Belgium, once the power in Burundi, described the situation as "terrible."

Reports now reaching here, a diplomatic and private offer a good deal of evidence support of his description. A foreign technician working there has accepted a position in late early this month. Most

are Hutus. The reports say that the Hutus make up more than 80% of the population in this rural society, "may be the breaking point" and up once more against them (or, as they are known in Tutsi masters).

Hutus Leaders

The Hutus are leaderless and they have accepted a small role to the Tutsi for years.

There are reports, however, of resistance. Last Tuesday, a group of several Hutus attacked a town Nyanza Lac, a town in Burundi, on lake Tanganyika, where they are being slaughtered for taking part in the uprising against the

ear Termi

Top U.S.  
Join Supplier

YORK, May 26 (UPI)—An American who was have used his foreign funds to supply one-third heroin used annually by addicts was sentenced to prison yesterday in federal court.

Weinfeld said he had "not a single redeeming favorable" to the defendant Louis Cirillo, 43, in whose college and federal agents seized Escards, more than one million dollars in

Mo. who was convicted on 25 for importing \$23 million of heroin from France, faces a new trial charging with impairing justice by to murder Roger Preis, 40-year-old Frenchman who was chief government witness in bin.

At the sentencing, Judge said: "There cannot be doubt that you are one of the worst distributors of heroin United States with foreign links." He said that Cirillo brought "untold misery" to thousands and thousands of victims.

HOLLAND Newsmen Strike

vers Against Raid

41 SCHOOL EYE, May 26 (Reuters)—Journalists today held a nationwide strike to against this week's police in the Milan headquarters' biggest circulation news—Corriere Della Sera.

For 20 policemen spent several hours searching desks and the telephone switchboards.

They also charged the and a journalist with public allegedly restricted information about the judicial into the murder of Police for Luigi Calabresi, nine

place there.

Red Cross Intervention

GENEVA, May 26 (UPI)—The International Red Cross said today that it has sent two delegates to Burundi in an attempt to stop the massacres reportedly taking place there.

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Associated Press  
STREET SCENE—Wrecked vehicles, shattered windows and many injuries after Belfast bomb explosion yesterday.

## Ulster Labor MPs Urge Backing of Whitelaw

(Continued from Page 1)

wards Ulster's Catholic minority. He has released 379 men interned or detained for internment, leaving 552 still behind bars. He has ordered the army in Ulster to avoid provocative raids and maintain a low profile. He has indicated that the Stormont legislature, instrument of Protestant rule in Ulster, is unlikely ever to be revived again.

However, the statement by the six Catholic members in the dairymen's legislature does not mean

Another report from a Seventh Day Adventist mission secondary school, eight miles north of Bujumbura says that most of the Hutu students tried to run away from Tutsi pursuers and were believed killed.

In Bujumbura this week, Tutsis are believed to have killed 35 Hutu peasant laborers digging ditches for a new sewer pipe system in an elite residential quarter of the capital.

Elsewhere, the reports indicate that the targets for Tutsi revenge are the better educated and richer Hutus. In the Ngogo area, for example, there are reports that the Tutsis are looking for Hutus who live in huts with corrugated iron roofs. The iron indicates relative wealth.

**People Attemps**

There have been attempts to calm the Tutsi anger, but they seem feeble and ineffectual.

The commander of the Burundi Army reportedly has toured all army units and urged moderation. When a foreigner rushed to Tutsi Police to harry Hutus, the police expected the Tutsi on the spot.

In addition, the Roman Catholic bishop of Bujumbura, a Tutsi, had been expected to issue a pastoral letter calling for an end to the vengeful slaughter. But the letter has not come.

While some Tutsi leaders may deplore the slaughter, they may fear a Hutu uprising even more. In neighboring Rwanda, 20,000 or more Tutsis were killed in a successful Hutu revolution and its aftermath a decade ago. The Tutsis in Burundi may feel that they can only survive if their present slangs biter is terrible enough to convince the Hutus that they have no hope of a successful revolution.

**Red Cross Intervention**

GENEVA, May 26 (UPI)—The International Red Cross said today that it has sent two delegates to Burundi in an attempt to stop the massacres reportedly taking place there.

the shootings and bombings will end overnight.

The document had barely been made public when terrorists in Belfast set off one of their biggest blasts—and with no warning. A bomb was exploded in a car

**Nixon Called Ally Of Foes of 'Little Black Children'**

NEW YORK, May 26 (UPI)—Roy Wilkins, chairman of the Leadership Conference of Civil Rights, yesterday accused President Nixon of siding "with the enemies of little black children."

Mr. Wilkins said that a bill passed by the Senate Wednesday was "more than a threat to business." He said it can "get the country into the spirit of repeal of all civil rights legislation."

Mr. Wilkins, who is also executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, spoke yesterday following a conference meeting to map plans to fight House passage of the Senate-approved higher education bill, which would postpone action on lower-court orders that busing be used to desegregate schools.

Mr. Wilkins said the conference would disseminate information to counter what he called exaggerated and inadequate information about the effects of school bus busing.

The Bilbao clash came when the 1,000-man morning shift of the Echevarria metallurgical plant staged an unauthorized demonstration inside the plant demanding that city authorities build a pedestrian overpass so workers could safely cross a highway leading past the plant.

Four workers were hit and killed by cars in the past month. On Thursday, a fifth worker was hit and critically injured by an automobile, Cifra said.

**Set for Lie Test, Kleindienst Says**

TAIPEI, May 26 (AP)—President Chiang Kai-shek's son, Chiang Ching-kuo, was elected Nationalist China's new premier today by a 381-13 vote in parliament. There were 13 blank votes, officials said.

The 26 dissidents marked a notable contrast to the legislature's unanimity on most subjects. Voting was secret.

Premier Chiang, 62, is expected to exercise increasing control over the day-to-day activities of the government. His father is

84.

in the center of the city, killing one person and injuring about 40 others.

That was one of five bombs set off before nightfall in Belfast and Londonderry, all grim reminders of the IRA's vested interest in continuing the war.

The Labor statement, moreover, promptly came under attack by the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association—a nonviolent group strongly influenced by the Official Wing of the divided IRA.

James Doris, the NICRA chairman, said the document "was a stab in the back for the whole disobedience campaign."

NICRA has been urging Catholics to refuse payment of rent and taxes and many, particularly the jobless, have gone along.

For their part, the Labor politicians insisted that there were still unresolved problems, notably release of those still interned and a rapid deescalation of British military activity.

But they said they are firmly convinced that these problems can now be resolved without another shot being fired, without another life being lost."

Sources stressed that the British leader's visit to China still is in the planning stage. If it eventuates, Mr. Heath would probably want to open a big British trade fair in Peking in late March or early April.

have exchanged shots, and fears of a sectarian civil war have mounted.

The Labor MPs, obviously worried about this turn, said, "We would welcome an exchange of views with leaders of the Protestant community and we will be taking immediate steps to bring that about."

The Catholic legislators also suggested that the IRA would try to keep the pot boiling in order to discourage Mr. Whitelaw from releasing more internees and to block political talks that would reconcile the two faiths.

The peace movement began several weeks ago among a group of women in Belfast's Andersonstown district. It was taken up Monday by the women of the Bogside and Creggan districts demanded an end to violence. Ample warnings were given by the bombers in two of the cases but seven shopgirls in a dry goods shop in Butcher Street had less than three minutes to get clear.

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**U.S. FRIENDS!**

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**ART MARKET****Investing in Furniture**

By Souren Melikian  
**LONDON (IHT).**—The latest sale of fine French furniture at Sotheby's deserves careful study, particularly by those who are buying furniture as an investment.

The sale included almost all types of furniture from *fauteuils* (armchairs) to *bureau plats* (writing tables) and offered a fairly representative cross-section of French cabinetwork.

Starting with Louis XIV furniture in the Boule manner (*inlaid* with brass on a tortoiseshell background), the auction offered Louis XV and Louis XVI commodes and chairs of the standard type, as well as early Restauration pieces.

None of them had the sort of pedigree that multiplies the price two or three times and there were no monumental masterpieces of cabinetmaking for which museums compete. Just fine furniture. Hence, the May 19th sale offers a chance to measure trends.

**Higher**

The first—and obvious—lesson to be drawn from the sale is that Louis XIV furniture is rising in price. There was only one piece of consequence, a commode in

laid in the Boule manner, which belonged to the early, rather than the late period, as stated in the catalogue. The balance of the piece and its inlaid design were superb but the commode was in comparatively poor condition, with bits of tortoiseshell missing here and there. This did not prevent it from reaching £2,500, far more than the cautious estimate (£2,100 to £2,500) given by the auctioneers. It will probably take another £200 to £500 to restore it to a satisfactory appearance. Boule furniture can never be restored to its pristine state. From the seller's viewpoint, the price was very satisfactory. Yet there is no doubt that in the long run, the commode is a sound investment. The monumental quality, further enhanced by the extensive use of metal in the inlay, corresponds exactly to modern taste: Classical furniture is no longer treated as part of a decorative scheme, but rather as an *objet d'art*.

In contrast to the Louis XIV style, Louis XV furniture seems to be going down. A bureau plat, stamped J. C. Elleaume JME, from the collection of the Marquis of Waterford, fetched £3,000, about what one would have expected. But a very fine commode, veneered in kingwood, struck me as definitely cheap at £2,000. With its slightly bombe front and cabriole legs, it was a very typical piece. Its quality lay in its perfect balance and proportions. Making allowance for its very large size (5-foot-3 inches wide), rather awkward in most modern settings, it would easily have fetched twice the sum two or three years ago.

It is typical of the anti-Louis XV trend that the two pieces of that period which sold best were a pair of mahogany *rafrachissoirs* (tables which hold wine buckets; see illustration), signed Canabas, the Frenchified name of the German-born cabinetmaker Joseph Gegenbaur. Except for the legs, of slightly cabriole shape, the *rafrachissoirs* were atypical of the Louis XV style and anticipated the Louis XVI manner of which Canabas was later one of the great creators.

**Huge Price**

The pair sold for £4,500, a huge price considering that some of the veneer may have been recently restored. The pair might have gone for even more had it been *dans son jus* (in a pristine condition), as the French dealers say.

With regard to the Louis XVI period, the verdict seems to be that restraint in decoration is an asset. A fine *secrétaires à châssis* (drop-leaf secretary), stamped J. H. Riesener, was knocked down at £6,000. Jean-Henri Riesener (1743-1806) was admitted one of the two or three great cabinetmakers of his time—along with Bernard van Rieseburgh and Roger Vandercruse. But the secretary, veneered with plain mahogany, was *reliefé*, albeit pretty. This makes £6,000 a very good price indeed.

In contrast, the more daintily-looking furniture did not do so well. A nicely carved *bergère* went for £180, bearing out the low price trends for commonplace 18th-century chairs that have characterized recent Paris sales (IHT, May 6-7).

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HOTEL DROUOT

Monday, May 29,  
and Tuesday 30

Room 10 and Room 3

IMPORTANT  
NUMISMATIC PIECES

Greek, Roman & French coins

Tuesday, May 30, at 9 p.m.

Room 10

VERY BEAUTIFUL JEWELS

by Boucheron, Cartier,  
Chaumet, Van Cleef.

Friday, June 2, at 4 p.m.

Room 10

IMPORTANT  
MODERN PAINTINGS

Monday, June 12 Room 1

OLD PAINTINGS

XVIIIth & XIXth CENTURY

FURNITURE & CHAIRS

Friday, June 16.

BEAUTIFUL  
MODERN LITHOGRAPHS

"L'Art et la Manière des Maîtres Ébénistes Français du XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle." Working against a higher price were breaks in the inlay due to heat and low humidity (such breaks cannot be properly mended) and a decoration showing an architectural setting in perspective. This sort of 18th-century marquetry decoration, once so popular, is now almost universally disliked.

Equally significant was the failure to sell a suite of French Restoration furniture, including armchairs, chairs, bergères, and a settee. The stiff, formally neoclassical style, is dropping from favor and the painted wood, with carved details picked out in gaudy gilt, holds no appeal for modern buyers. Bidding stopped at £1,000. A lovely, small mahogany side-table sold at £1,200, again because of its neo-Human decorative features.

I am convinced that much the same would happen elsewhere. £1,000 is about what the suite would bring at a Paris auction. That is a trend that cannot be reversed by auctioneers because it reflects the now widespread new mood of collectors and ordinary citizens in search of decorative furniture.

The sale of Chinese pottery at Sotheby's last Tuesday (IHT, May 20-21) shows that Tang pottery makes consistently high prices, even if set are far below the records set at Christie's on October 12, 1970. The magnificent ivory-glazed camel, mentioned last week, made £10,500, and another Tang figure, a woman on horseback, rose to £26,000.

**ART IN ITALY**

foreseen manner. Angelotti's view is modest. Like Klerc, she is only apparently abstract: She too uses phenomena in nature. Both belong to the Roman school of "painting-writing" but what they have most in common is their stubborn disregard for aggressive gesture, so that their works, for all their smallness, are the more inclusive and lyrical.

Silvia Angelotti, a young Roman, does pastel drawings in rainbow colors that complement Klerc's statement nicely. Fine lines repeated in rows or plaited, make fabrics that recede and come forward as fields of grass, sea tides, or other movement in landscape, seen from the ground or the air. The overall patterns are sometimes at an odd slant or whimsically abridged in an un-

expected manner. Angelotti's view is modest. Like Klerc, she is only apparently abstract: She too uses phenomena in nature. Both belong to the Roman school of "painting-writing" but what they have most in common is their stubborn disregard for aggressive gesture, so that their works, for all their smallness, are the more inclusive and lyrical.

Jack Leland Bailey, American Academy, 5 Via Massimo, Rome, to June 3. In his latest oils, Bailey blends classic chiaroscuro with a modern, instantaneous view. Vermeer yellows and blues, springing from dusky grounds, appear as if highlighted by a photographer's flash. Yet it is not a lamp but the mind of the painter that has caught the moment so convincingly that it becomes eternal. Men striding past in traffic, Roman girls emerging from dark porches into Mediterranean light—all the contrasts and details of everyday life are rendered starkly and with a sure hand. Bailey's anonymous passers-by and his portraits are psychological statements, all the stories being told in pictorial terms. Last year, bravura

pieces, weighted down by references from art history and modern complexities, are only interesting in the light of what the artist is doing now. Today this American's observation, his plain, vivid view of a foreign land make him one of the most brilliant new figurative painters around.

\*\* \*

Cremomini, Galleria Gabbiiano, 51 Via della Frasca, Rome, to June 3.

In contrast to Bailey, the Italian artist Cremomini is ambiguous and oblique. He means to be socially conscious. Modern interiors and summer beaches are illuminated by a peculiar glow. Couples making love, children playing, ordinary objects in surrealistic juxtapositions are painted to describe the empty entertainments, the dread and decay underlying the consumer society. But Cremomini, an able painter, often lets handling and playing with paint effects run away with him. His scenes, bathed in orange-red, candy colors, look like and remind one of films by Godard. The composition is as restless and as intellectualized as the times the artist is commenting on. Nor is the social concern believable since the catalogue is available only to the elect, as the painter himself told me, and not to everyone, as it should be.

\*\* \*

Jack Leland Bailey's "Arezzo Series, No. 3," 2 feet 8

by 2 feet 10 inches, on view at Rome's American Ac-

Zajac, an American living in Rome for over a decade, above, sculpts from 1950 to the present, giving a clear view of his progress. From the rough power of his earlier bronze rams to the smooth marbles of today, the development toward abstraction is only stylistic. Even now, the main concern is with specific aspects of motion and flow in nature. Honed to essentials his runs of water, water weeds and swans are all complex, elegantly resolved. In "Volturno" (1968), the real water of a fountain blends gracefully into folds of marble water. The many swans, each wedged to its own wake, shiny black or white—each a steady rise of divergent planes—are of a fine smoothness. A small, recent "Crest of Wave," nothing but line and curl, is particularly felicitous.

Though Zajac owes little to Brancusi or Nadelman, one senses an undercurrent of evocative feeling for the decor of the twenties in the latest pieces—but this is marginal. Mostly he molds raw energy, the bulk of an animal or an element he has observed, into cool refined statements.

\*\* \*

Meg Shore, Ambiente, 17 Via dell'Arco di Calisto, Rome, to June 3.

An American having her first one-man show, Shore takes a casual approach. Staining lengths of striped cloth with muted

colors, she hangs them against the wall, still half up, so that the image beyond extends beyond the actual surface, travels into time.

Landscape are large-scale

forfe: Palms, fields, trees weave an intricate web of strands of shimmering light. Often they build up from Persian perspectives. Shore is an expert printmaker, proving especially in flower fantasies. The paintings and prints lie within the dimensions of color and paper, but in their constructions it gets out.

\*\* \*

EDITH SCOTT

Mastodon's Head

ANGOLA, Int., May 20

The upper part of the mastodon's head has been carved at a site about three west of this Steuben County

mining.

Dr. Jack Sundstrom, one

of the geology department's

Audubon-Purdue University

campus at Fort Wayne, Indiana, yesterday that the last

two days

**EMILY GENAUER****Kandinsky as a Happening**

himself embraced so totally by The Right People.

He would, on the contrary, have adored the crowd at Soho. Not a person over 30 on the premises, except for a few interlopers like me. They hooted with laughter as a huge, floppy purple cow swung over the audience on a rope to "jump" over a yellow plastic crescent moon, as a "comet" on a bicycle shot down an open window across the huge room; as all sorts of hairy and wildly imaginative things happened in this performance put on by the company that Gromes calls "Ruckus, Filum."

Of course it was fun and games, but fun and games conceived and executed with endless wit, and technical skill, and, as important as anything, for an audience with the artist every step of the way, even as he is still busy finding that way. In such works as Gromes's, that audience is as much a part of the spectacle as the work itself.

Besides, I have considerable reservations about how much of "The Yellow Sound," adapted by an organization called ZONE, Theater of the Visual, actually came out of Kandinsky.

It includes, for instance, a sequence of inflated plastic tentacles waving about as claws of a great crayfish. That has to be out of Otto Piene's helium-inflated transparent contraptions of the past few years.

Geometric constructions hide behind the stage without visible means of locomotion—and thus recall Robert Rauschenberg's recent movable compositions of styrofoam shapes set on invisible roller-skate wheels and moved by tiny motors.

During the performance, it becomes clear, as a hand or an elbow suddenly pokes an angle into one side of a straight canvas shape, that dancers under the shapes are making them move—and the effect is to bring to mind the so-called "shaped canvases" of Charles Inman.

A huge sculptured female figure moves slowly and majestically among the solid geometry filling the stage—the shapes, that is, which had so enormous an influence on painting. That influence was abstract expressionism, and I've sometimes wondered how large a factor influence was the period Pollock spent working in a museum, looking at Kandinsky's work.

In any case, Kandinsky's work flowed from him as and lava from an active volcano. The erupting force never died. But the products of explosion sometimes fit a sky and will continue to do that kind of thing, just like Guggenheim's *anomia* as far as the Guggenheim itself sometimes just exploded.

He might still be painting pictures, will look better in other contexts, where they have nothing to do with the Guggenheim's boasting of himself or justifying his art. And now they hang only to see Kandinsky at his best.

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ANGOLA, Int., May 20

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miles west of this Steuben County

## TER IN LONDON

## An Amiable Farce About War

of logic carried to absolutely irrational conclusions.

There is not so much a plot as a succession of incidents built around Sgt. Pepper, nicely played as a lumbering, tortoise-like good-natured simpleton by Bill Maynard. Sgt. Pepper is worried by a little incident in his past when he and his men shot their major who insisted that they should carry the regimental safe with them as they retreated. He fears some vague retribution from above. Even when none seems likely, he comforts himself with the thought that "we might get punished for what we haven't done to make up for what goes undeserved."

The farce is increased when the major turns up, alive and with the safe, demanding that he and his men should escape with it to Cairo, making their getaway undercover of the camp's drag ball, disguised as peasant girls.

It is typical of the play that when judgment does come from on high—*sicut deus ex machina* in the form of the safe lowered from the flies—it crushes the authoritarian major.

It is a leisurely but likable play, broken up with some delightful rondolets of sentiment.

## Paris

## The 'Pompidou' Show Opens

Michael Gibson

May 26 (IHT).—The press that surrounded the so-called "Pompidou" at the Grand Palais pretty well subsided and finally became accessible on Wednesday with an incident.

Final opening last week by the presence of 40 artists, and the police had both protesters and

the artists decided to disapprove of police in various ways.

Spoerri, who, for instance, set a table as it stands of a meal, gives all the straws, cigarette butts, and what-have-you to wall, went in and added of particularly smelly pieces.

Etiennne-Martin has re-

work. Painters Pierre

and Joel Kermarrec

then down their and turned to the wall.

large area which had been

by the 50-canvas series of the "Cooperative des

"removed by the paint-

immediately after the second

large) is now empty save

of tags stating

of each canvas and a set

of the police in action

paintings being carried

itself tries to be

of the trend that

and the artists who

to be known in France

past 12 years. As

Mathey, the organizer

rather wryly

there are reputedly

painters in Paris

exhibition of three

some artists can do

the good work being

out the country. At

exposure to some of

new ventures of the

represented for in-

the original signs

w Realist manifesto who

left in force, the late

Arman, Spoerri,

la Villette, Ro-

ly, etc.

Olivier and Topor are

members of a movement

the "Groupe de l'Art"

aints minutely detailed

characterized by a weird

irony. Typical of this

is "Bine Delambre 300

Years B.C." It shows a

19th-century Parisian

though which a variety of

scavours are peacefully

along.

## CHURCH SERVICES

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Bill Maynard in "Crete and Sergeant Pepper." Leslie Emma.

## OPERA IN ENGLAND

## Glyndebourne Triumphs Again

By Henry Pleasants

GLYNDENBOURNE, England.

May 26 (IHT).—Those who have experienced and treasured the Glyndebourne Festival Opera's revival of Cavalli's "Il Ormindo" and "La Calisto" in recent seasons will be delighted, if hardly surprised, to learn that with the new production of Monteverdi's "Il Ritorno d'Ulisse in Patria" ("Ulysses' Homecoming"), the team of Raymond Leppard and Peter Hall offers yet another example of how to present a 17th-century opera to a 20th-century audience.

Monteverdi's is, of course, a more substantial work than those by Cavalli, who was his pupil. It has an epic, and familiar, subject, treated with extraordinary psychological penetration, and achieves, in Penelope, one of the most complex and, at the same time, most engaging heroines in the entire literature of opera.

Indeed, the whole production does. All the large cast enunciate well, and they are well served by Raymond Leppard's instrumentation, ever discreet, ever appropriately and imaginatively textured. Nothing has survived of the original score except melody and bass lines. Monteverdi knew what was important to him, at least. And Leppard and Hall know how to serve him—and the singers.

Peter Hall's staging is a daring baroque masterpiece, with more gods and goddesses flying about than have been seen, in a theater, probably, since the heyday of

spectacle opera, in 17th-century Venice, where "Il Ritorno d'Ulisse"

was first performed in 1641. A triumph of taste and ingenuity for a small theater.

Others outstanding in a uniformly strong cast are Benjamin Luxon as Ulysses; Richard Lewis as the hermit, Eumeus; Anne Howells as a ubiquitous Mi-

nerve, and Ugo Trama, as the suitor, Antinous.

The production remains in repertoire throughout Glyndebourne's two months' season. Tickets are hard to come by; but there may be returns, and it's worth an inquiry. Among other operas in the repertoire, some tickets are still available for last season's revival of Strauss's "Ariadne auf Naxos."

## Meissen Collection In Sold in Italy

ROME, May 26 (Reuters).—Christie's, the London art auctioneers, have realized 140,641,000 lire (\$242,000) in a sale of 18th-century porcelain which included what is said to be the finest collection of Meissen porcelain ever auctioned in Italy. The highest single price was paid for an 18th-century Meissen group called "The Indiscreet Harlequin" by the German master-modeler Eickeler, which fetched 7 million lire (about \$12,000).

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MARSHALL WILLIAMS

## Terror Bombing

The mining of North Vietnam's harbors and the undeniably drama of seeing whether that act would affect the summit have distracted attention from the central element in current American policy toward Hanoi—the unprecedented level of U.S. bombing. In respect to North Vietnam, mining merely involves the denial of arms, food and all other military and civilian products that come from whatever country, by sea. The renewed heavy bombing of the North, on the other hand, involves nothing more and nothing less than a calculated effort to pulverize large parts of a country with which the United States is not formally at war; to spread terror among its people, by pounding it with ever increasing severity, and so to force its government to accept the political terms Mr. Nixon offered on May 8.

The administration likes to point out that the mines just lie there and don't hurt anyone unless the enemy tries to run a ship through. No such justification can be made for the bombs. The B-52s, dropping their 30-ton loads from 30,000 feet, haven't been used in the North since April 24. But other aircraft are conducting 200-300 strikes a day. Earlier plans to hit only "military" targets have yielded to a Pentagon policy of striking "any targets that we deem contribute or support [North Vietnam's] effort to wage war in the South." Just what is excluded by that formulation is unclear. Maybe toy shops and flower stalls. But foreign eye-witnesses have reported the destruction of, for instance, hospitals.

\* \* \*

The targeting and the publicized targeting guidelines amount, in essence, to a calculated tactic of terror, and so does the American military's new policy of announcing raids against the North on a daily basis and of announcing that still more B-52s are being sent to Southeast Asia—almost 140 are already there.

Gen. Haig of the White House staff told selected reporters the other day that the bombing was already adversely affecting North Vietnam's morale and fighting capacity and unravelling the social fabric as well; to buttress the argument, he said there had been a great new burst of inflation and a rise in, of all things, prostitution in Hanoi. Subsequently, it turned out that many of these reports on conditions in the North came, or so it was said, from captured North Vietnamese soldiers who had to have left

without its own options. It could slow down its military pace in the South while awaiting further supplies from its allies. It could step up its military pace in parts of the South, like the Mekong Delta, which have been vacated by South Vietnamese units moved into other regions; something like this may be happening now. It could play the prisoner card, offering to return, say, five or 10 prisoners a week as long as the bombing did not continue. It could announce that the prisoners had been dispersed to factories, bridges and other likely bombing targets. This grim list covers only the obvious.

In short, President Nixon is conducting a ruthless policy of terror bombing against North Vietnam. Since there is little hope of stopping it, one wishes it would work quickly so that it could end, however ugly an ending it would be. And what will he do if it does not work? No summit glow, however intense, should blind Americans to that possibility.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Welshing at the UN

For years U.S. spokesmen at the United Nations have championed the proposition expressed in an American argument before the world court that "... the General Assembly's adoption and apportionment of the organization's expenses create a binding international legal obligation on the part of member states to pay their assessed shares."

When the Soviet Union refused in 1959 to pay its share of the cost of the UN emergency force in Sinai, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge said: "To refuse to pay one's share—and by that I mean deliberately and as a matter of conscious policy—is to welsh. Now, that is a blunt word but it is an accurate word. I trust that the Soviet Union will see the light and will live up to its international obligations."

Mr. Lodge's caustic language could rebound

against the United States unless the Senate restores the capricious cuts voted by the House last week in this country's regular assessed contributions to the world organization. The sums involved are trivial by American standards—about \$30 million all told—but they could have a devastating effect on the morale as well as the financial position of the debt-ridden UN. They would put the United States in the compromising posture of welshing on a "binding international legal obligation"—one that American diplomats have long sought—and are still seeking—to uphold.

The administration has pledged to press for "orderly" reductions in this country's assessed contributions through the machinery established under the UN Charter. That is the only way to achieve the reductions the House demands.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Apology to Barcelona

"Shameful and disgraceful," that is how Glasgow's Lord Provost John Mains has accurately labeled the behavior of Glasgow Rangers' supporters during and after the Rangers' victory against Moscow Dynamo for the European Cup in Barcelona.

It is sickening that some of the Glasgow contingent should actually have complained afterward of "unbridled savagery" by the Spanish police, saying that they were "a cowardly bunch." What do these drunken young animals expect if they behave in the way they did? A pat on the head and an admonition to be good boys? To the city of Barcelona, the apologies of all decent British people—which includes the Scots.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### Ulster and Britain

The British government is hastening to spread the myth that events in Ulster bear the character of exclusively religious ani-

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 27, 1897

NEW YORK—Today there took place at the old Boston State House a very interesting ceremony, no other than the formal presentation by Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, former U.S. Ambassador to the Court of Saint James, of the log of the Mayflower to the State of Massachusetts. Most of the members of the Legislature, the city officials and the other authorities attended the event, which was made the occasion for a number of agreeable utterances.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 27, 1922

PARIS—Women have for some time been making themselves felt in "big business." It is no longer a surprise in certain lines of wholesale trade or manufacturing for a man to introduce a woman as his partner to a traveling conferee. These women, though highly efficient, are mostly unobtrusive. They work quietly, but with assured intelligence, and their presence imparts an element of finesse to any transaction, which might have been lacking, beforehand.



... We Must Not Permit the Shadow of Violence to Fall Over Our Country Again...  
(Richard Nixon, May 15, 1972)

## Silence on Vietnam

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The North Vietnamese should be getting the message by now. Their main ports are closed by American mines. There are now six U.S. aircraft carriers off their coast, bombing them night and day. The railroad lines from China to Hanoi are now under constant attack, and the weather and American air power have slowed down their offensive against Hué and Da Nang in the north, Kontum city in the Central Highlands, and An Loc, north of Saigon.

Moreover, the U.S. counter-offensive in the air is not only battering their lines of communication and supply, but turning to their electric power plants, and they are on notice that their industrial factories will be next and that even the destruction of the Red River dikes is not ruled out.

Meanwhile, the Chinese diplomats almost seem to be going out of their way these days to be pleasant to Americans in the capitals of the world, and the Russians are signing an agreement a day with President Nixon on issues which are more important to Moscow than Vietnam.

### Appalling Costs

It is popular, among the friends of Hanoi, to say that air power never settles anything, particularly when the North Vietnamese can always break off the battle and retreat into Laos and Cambodia, and carry on a protracted guerrilla war from there, and this may very well be true. But the human cost of this battle, whatever the safe armchair strategists say, is appalling.

This war could easily turn into a massacre and end up by destroying everything Hanoi, Saigon, Washington, Moscow and Peking say they are trying to save. In such a situation the so-called "great powers" if the phrase means anything, might be expected to put all their peace-loving proclamations into practice and give a little to encourage a cease-fire.

There is little point now in raking over the arguments of the past, or counting on a new American President to introduce a new American policy. By the time of the election, the way things are going, there will be very little left to save, and it is no favor to Hanoi or anybody else to cheer them on to disaster.

The plain fact is that President Nixon now has no incentive to stop the bombing and lift the blockade, other than the human tragedy, which does not seem to move him. Moscow and Peking have turned away from his challenge, at least so far—and unless they can break his blockade, which does not seem likely, they either have to watch the slaughter go on, or fly in new long-range rockets which can hit the carriers and the South Vietnamese cities. And that would only add to the carnage.

Maybe Hanoi is still hoping to take the old imperial capital of Hué and then call for a cease-fire, with both sides holding the ground they have captured, but they are not likely to do even that without a little more pressure from Moscow and Peking than they've had so far.

President Nixon has asked for two things: to get his prisoners out, and to have an internationally supervised cease-fire. He has offered two things: to get all his

forces out of Vietnam within four months of the return of the prisoners and the introduction of the cease-fire, and then to leave the political settlement to the North and South Vietnamese themselves.

This was not put forward on a take-it-or-leave-it basis but as a basis for discussion. Obviously many other things have to be settled, including what aid, if any, Washington and Moscow and Peking would continue sending to their respective allies. But even if there were a cease-fire on Nixon's terms, Hanoi would still be in possession of much of the north of the country, and could claim that it had expelled the French, fought the Americans to a compromise, and finally got all foreign troops out of the country after over hundred years.

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### Won't Even Talk

At the very least, the President could send Ambassador Porter or John Connally back to the negotiating table in Paris.

The argument against doing so is that Le Duc Tho, the North Vietnamese negotiator, merely stalled, the negotiations for propaganda. But the absence of the Americans gives him the argument that we won't even talk, and besides, Le Duc Tho doesn't need the talks to put out his propaganda. All he has to do is call a press conference at his hotel.

The immediate problem is to stop the killing. There is little evidence that either the enemy's ground offensive or the U.S. aerial counter-offensive will actually be decisive for one side or the other, but a prolonged struggle along the present lines could be disastrous for both the North and the South.

Presumably these things were discussed by the President and

Chairman Brezhnev at the dacha outside Moscow, but so far the world has heard nothing to indicate that the new Moscow "atmosphere of peace" and the "acknowledged responsibilities of the great powers" have been brought to bear on this unspeakable human tragedy in Vietnam.

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## BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL

**Herald Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 27-28, 1972

## FINANCE

**n on New Committee  
porates at OECD**

By Carl Gewirtz

May 26 (UPI)—At a high-level committee meeting today, the ministers "agreed that the OECD has an important role to play in analyzing and consulting on international monetary, trade, investment and related economic issues, including particularly their inter-relationships, and gave guidance on the way in which the organization can contribute to the progress of discussions on these issues."

They agreed that an existing OECD group carry out this vague function but refrained from selecting any specific unit.

OECD Secretary-General Emile Van Lennep refused to acknowledge at a press conference that his proposal had been put forward to create a committee to act as a link between negotiations to be undertaken on trade and monetary problems under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the International Monetary Fund, respectively.

A subsequent press conference by U.S. Treasury Under Secretary Paul A. Volcker, who was not present for Mr. Van Lennep's remarks, amused the journalists when he referred in passing to the secretary-general's proposal.

**Rejection Unclear**

"A number of countries didn't want to approve it," he said adding that "it isn't altogether clear to me why it was rejected."

The proposal to create a special committee had been supported by the United States as a means to ensure that progress on both issues was integrated. To many Europeans, however, it was seen as a means of extracting concessions on trade for progress on monetary reform. How important a role the yet-to-be-named OECD body will play in fulfilling the watered-down mandate remains to be seen.

Noting that "we would have liked more progress" on the mechanism to coordinate the negotiations, he said he would not call the meeting a failure. However, he did acknowledge that "things might go slower than otherwise."

He stressed his satisfaction that the principle that the trade and monetary issues are linked has been accepted. The link "exists, it cannot be ignored; it is an inherent part of the process of negotiations."

The affirmation of this principle by the other 22 members of the OECD "is a substantial achievement," he added.

However, reducing this abstraction to a practical application remains to be accomplished.

According to French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who attended part of today's meeting, no progress on the "principles" of monetary and trade reforms has been made since last December's realignment of currency values. The only progress so far has been on procedures he said.

And, even here, he indicated, France has reservations. He said that France "would make amendments" to the IMF proposal to set talks started. He said he was opposed to "too formal or paralyzing" a forum for negotiations.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also said that the United States "no longer insists on the need for a technical link between monetary and trade matters, but only that there be a certain correlation between them—to which we agree."

Where all of this leaves the negotiations for basic reforms of the capitalist system is not clear. However, in the words of one observer, the meeting here showed that "without the pressure of a crisis nothing can be done."

**German Surplus  
In Trade Balance  
Narrows in April**

WIENEDEN, West Germany, May 26 (AP-DJ)—West Germany had a trade surplus of 1.358 billion deutsche marks (424 million) in April, down from a surplus of 1.68 billion DM in March but up from a surplus of 1.067 billion DM in April 1971, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

In the first four months of 1972, the trade surplus increased to 5.368 billion DM from 4.72 billion marks a year earlier.

On the basis of preliminary returns in the services and transfer balance, the current accounts position of the payments balance showed a deficit of 190 million marks in April against a deficit of 10 million DM in March and a surplus of 30 million DM in April 1971.

Mr. Pritchard said the government must make more funds available, but not through the government holding companies, which he criticized as inefficient. Without the funds, which should be supplied with no conditions on management decisions, Montedison would come completely under state control, he warned.

Funds Without Strings

Mr. Céfis said the government must make more funds available, but not through the government holding companies, which he criticized as inefficient. Without the funds, which should be supplied with no conditions on management decisions, Montedison would come completely under state control, he warned.

The shareholders' assembly approved the balance sheet showing a gross loss for 1971 of 230.3 billion lire (\$356 million), compared with a loss of 146.5 billion lire in 1970.

**Soviet Gas Contract  
To U.S., French Firms**

HOUSTON, May 26 (AP-DJ)—J.P. Pritchard, a subsidiary of International Systems & Controls Inc., said today it and its French joint venture partner have received a completed \$58-million contract for a gas treatment plant to be built in the Soviet Union.

April exports totaled 11,897 billion marks, down from 12,294 billion DM in March but up slightly from 11,871 billion marks a year earlier. Imports amounted to 10,339 billion DM, down from 11,244 billion marks in March but up from 10,260 billion DM in April 1971.

**Japanese Bank Rate**

TOKYO, May 26 (Reuters)—The Bank of Japan will probably lower its bank rate next week, provided interest rates on bank deposits and postal savings are also reduced, monetary officials said today. Sources believe it will be reduced by 0.5 percent to 4.25 percent.

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****IT Set to Sell Shares in Avis****CCE Expects Higher 1971 Profit**

International Telephone & Telegraph plans to sell publicly a 23 percent interest in Avis, and end of a three-day conference, the ministers "agreed that the OECD has an important role to play in analyzing and consulting on international monetary, trade, investment and related economic issues, including particularly their inter-relationships, and give guidance on the way in which the organization can contribute to the progress of discussions on these issues."

They agreed that an existing OECD group carry out this vague function but refrained from selecting any specific unit.

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**Auto Plant in Greece Under Way**

Work has begun on a new Peugeot-Renault auto factory in an industrial zone near Veleno, Greece. The contract between the two firms and the Greek state calls for the plant to be in operation within 18 months, with an initial production of 15,000 cars a year. Output is scheduled to increase to 75,000 cars annually by 1980.

**Copy of Subpoenas Indicates****U.S. Copper Firms in Price-Fixing Probe**

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP-DJ)—

The federal grand jury investigating the U.S. copper industry appears to be looking into the same pricing practices studied in a much criticized report to President Nixon two years ago.

Hendrik Houthakker, who conducted the administration study, said yesterday that he "could almost state as a fact" that the grand jury inquiry was "prompted" by his investigation. Mr. Houthakker is a professor of economics at Harvard and was a member of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisors when he headed the study, which was completed in May, 1970.

Noting that "we would have liked more progress" on the mechanism to coordinate the negotiations, he said he would not call the meeting a failure. However, he did acknowledge that "things might go slower than otherwise."

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**Near-Term Grim  
For Montedison,  
President Says**

MILAN, May 26 (AP-DJ)—Eugenio Cefis, president of troubled Montecatini Edison SpA, holds little hope for a quick short-term recovery in the company.

But he promised shareholders today he will report again in six months' time, when he expects to be able to note real progress.

Mr. Cefis, former president of Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, summarized the Montedison position within the much-heralded national chemical plan in a speech early today ending another marathon annual general meeting.

He has made no secret of his growing disenchantment with the national chemical plan, which is supposed to coordinate the industrial development of the six leaders in the field.

He referred to what he called government's role in implementing the plan, which has been in committee drafting commissions for three years. He also said that even if the plan could be implemented almost immediately, it has been superseded by technological developments.

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**Stock Buildup  
In U.S. Strong  
In 2d Quarter****But Survey Says Drop  
Coming in Half Year**

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP-DJ)—

A buildup of inventories should help spur the U.S. economy during the current quarter but may be a drag on growth the rest of the year, McGraw-Hill Publications Co. said today.

**Benelux Asks Japan to Cut Exports**

A Benelux industrial delegation has asked Japan to regulate its exports of electronic home appliances to Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, the Japan Electronic Machinery Industry Association reports. The request was made at private-level trade talks between the Benelux and Japanese electronic appliance industries. The Benelux complains that its markets have been disturbed by rapidly rising sales of Japanese radio and television sets, desktop calculators, electronic microscopes, tape recorders and other items.

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**U.S. Copper Firms in Price-Fixing Probe**

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP-DJ)—

The document asks for what would seem to be a voluminous amount of information, dating back to 1951. The records must be produced by July 18.

The subpoena asks for details of "oral communications," "meetings and conferences" and "documents exchanged" among copper company officials concerning the reporting of copper prices to the private publications that print them periodically.

It also calls for documentation of each company's sale of copper to its own fabricating subsidiaries as well as to their "fifty largest" independent customers in both the fabricating and resale areas.

The jury, analysts say, will be sifting through the material for evidence of collusion among the producers. The question is whether the producers conspired to buy the price of U.S. copper, even though it may have been dropping on the world market. The jury may try, specifically, to determine if the producers kept the price at artificially high levels by limiting supplies available to the independent fabricators.

These issues were looked into by the Houthakker study and also form the basis of a suit brought in 1970 by Triangle Industries Inc.

But Mr. Houthakker said yesterday that the prime objective of the inquiry "may be whether it's illegal or not to establish a dual price system and rationing, with or without collusion."

In other words: Can any company attempt to maintain the desired price spread between raw material and finished product by keeping raw material off the market in times of excessive supply?

**Independents Hurt**

This is a question which may be raised in the Triangle suit, which has not yet come to trial. Under such price maneuvering, independent makers of copper products such as Triangle tend to be put in difficult positions.

The allegation is that producers sell plenty of copper to their own subsidiaries but cut supplies to the independents. That is, the domestic price stays higher than the foreign price, but the independents do not buy on the less expensive foreign market for fear of losing their preferred positions with the producers.

Industry observers generally are skeptical of the jury's chances of making a case. Said one: "They don't have a prayer of proving that the producer price was deliberately raised when there wasn't genuine pressure on supplies."

"Houthakker actively investigated this area years ago without arriving at any firm conclusion," said J. Clarence Morrison, an analyst for Bear, Stearns & Co.

But Mr. Houthakker discounts the absence of any glaring problems in the current pricing picture as being a stumbling block for the grand jury.

The quest for gas from Algeria and elsewhere in the world, including the Soviet Union, has been brought on by a growing shortage of the commodity. Domestic consumption exceeds new discoveries and a deficit of 11,000 billion cubic feet is anticipated for 1980.

Many utilities across the country have been turning away new users and refusing to increase deliveries to existing industrial customers.

**Memorial Day Hiatus  
Slows Stock Market**

NEW YORK, May 26 (NYT)—

The stock market showed little change on balance today and finished slightly higher in slower trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Brokers noted that many investors were apparently reluctant to make commitments because of the forthcoming three-day Memorial Day hiatus.

Some analysts noted that the market appeared temporarily overbought and that it was kept from declining today by some favorable economic and international news.

This included the reduction of interest rates by two New York banks and the final agreement on a strategic arms limitation pact between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Turnover on the exchange slipped to 15.73 million shares from yesterday's 14.8 million as interest rates continued to fall.

Gold issues were strong performers, helped by the news that gold bullion prices continued to set new highs in European free markets.

Among the stronger aerospace issues was Curtiss-Wright, which was up 2 1/8 to 35 1/8 after trading at 35 3/8. A spokesman for the company said he would not comment on the stock's activity as it was contrary to the concern's policy to discuss movements in its stock.

Earlier this week the company confirmed that it will receive royalties from the use of Wankel rotary combustion engines in lawnmowers sold in North America by Arctic Enterprises. Most of the other aerospace issues also did better.

Most of the glamour issues continued their recent strong advance. Control Data was up 3 5/8 to 70, Tektronix advanced 2 7/8 to 56 1/4, Digital Equipment rose 2 1/4 to 62 1/4, Hewlett-Packard rose 1 3/8 to 149 1/8.

Once again the American Stock Exchange inched ahead as measured by the index. It closed at 27.94, up 0.04, in what was called light volume.

The CTC market also moved up in light preholiday trading, with the NASDAQ index closing at 144.14, up 0.32.

NASDAQ actives included Hardex, 53 1/4, up 1 1/4, Rank, 23 5/8, unchanged, Health, 12 1/8, off 1/4, and Hoover, up 3/4.

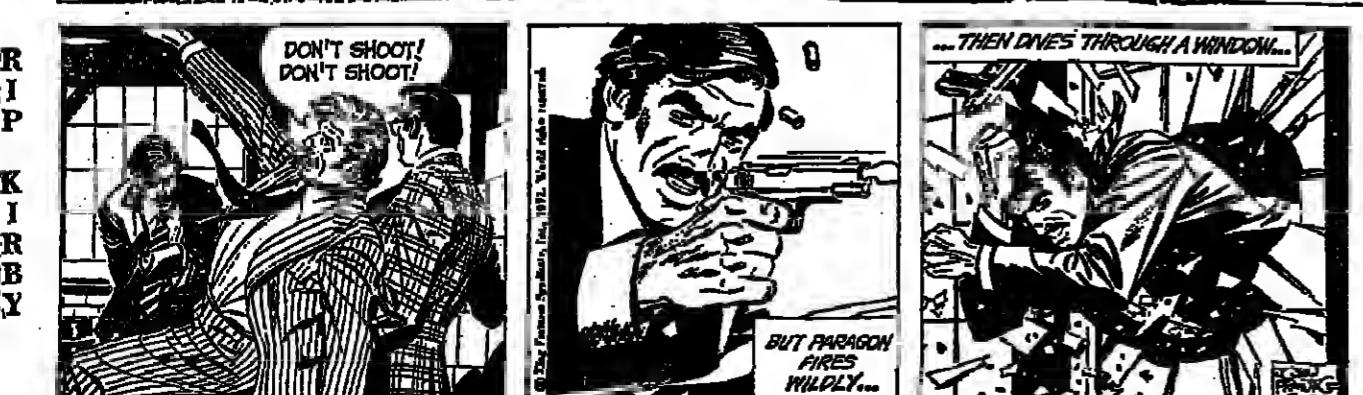
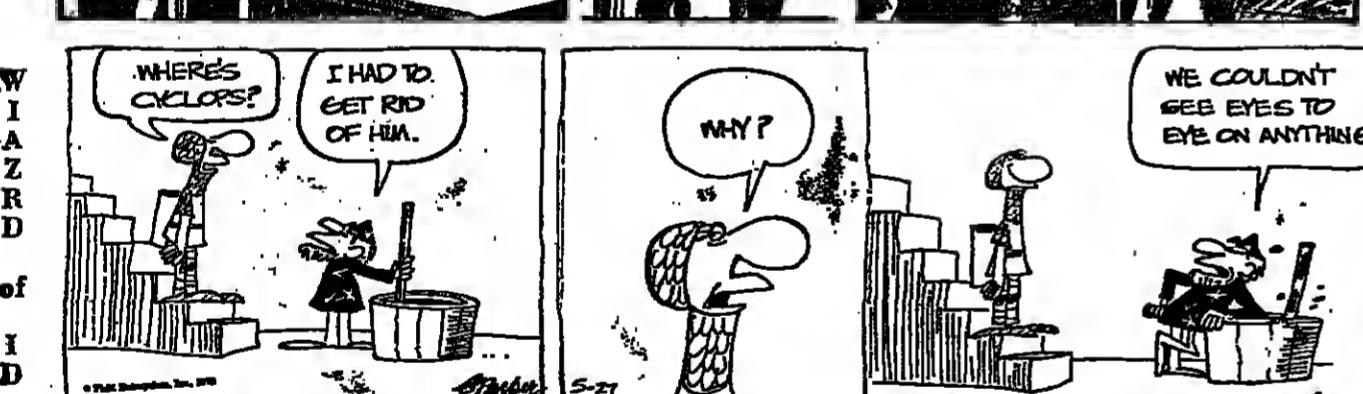
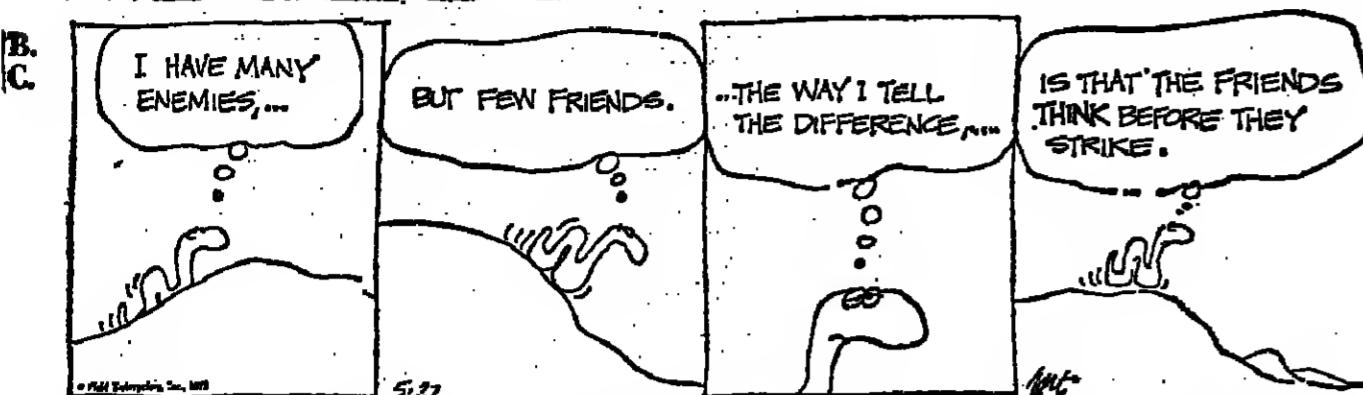








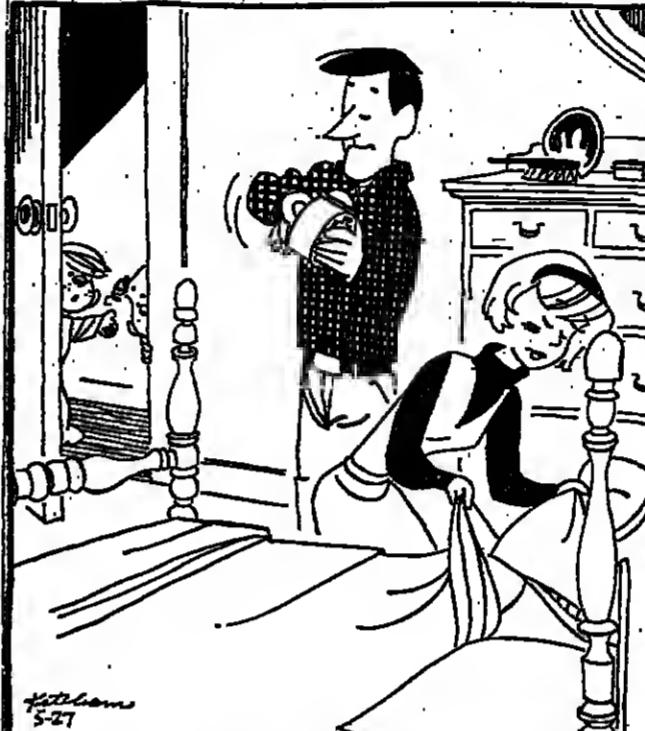
PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## OPEN HEART

By Frederick Buechner. Atheneum. 276 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

If one had to pick superlatives and adjectives of praise for "Open Heart," one would have to say that it is the best of Frederick Buechner's novels to date; that it is funny, touching, tender and compassionate; and that reading it has the curious effect of relaxing tensions one hadn't even been aware one was feeling. And if one were forced to explain the meaning of "Open Heart," one would have to call it an attempt to envision the boundlessness of Christian love and the mystery of faith, and to reflect them both in a funhouse mirror. But praise and analysis seem out of order here—just as they do in happy families (as Tolstoy once implied). In happy families, you relax and enjoy. Relax and enjoy then, as we meet once again the character that first appeared in Mr. Buechner's "Lion Country," to which "Open Heart" is the sequel. There's Harry Webb, the one true founder of Holy Love Church, with his trick eyelid that goes involuntarily up and down like a window shade, and his almost certain disreputable past. There's his wife, Lucille, drinking gin and orange juice all day in front of a TV set with the green hue turned up too high. There's Mr. Buechner's narrator, Antonio Parron, in a more analytic frame of mind, we'd have to read that "pan" for everyone, who went to Florida originally to write an exposé of Webb's religious diploma mill but who ended up marrying Webb's daughter Sharon.

And Leverage (Brownie) Brown, with his peculiar interpretations of the scriptures and his habit of calling everybody "dear"; Herman Redpath, the ancient millionaire Indian who uses Holy Love as a sex restorative; and Sharon Webb herself, with her raunchy tongue and her charmingly casual ways—they're all old friends of ours by now.

But despite all precautions to the contrary, I am making it sound tense. And what you really do while reading "Open Heart" is smile. You smile at Harry Webb's marvelously imaginative vision of Herman Redpath's odyssey to his Happy Hunting Grounds, with butter on his lips to protect him from the cold. You smile at the letter that Lucille leaves behind her: "Dear Jesus, I am writing you this just in case. How come they called you Jesus of all the other names in Scripture? They could of called you Matthew, Mark, Luke or John, they are names with some spunk in them. Jesusesus sounds like it had vaseline on it to make it slip in the snow..."

(Les très riches heures de Lancelot Webb, Antonio calls it). You smile at the moment when Antonio's English lit class wakes up to "King Lear," which it had started out thinking of as "a boring fairy tale."

Most of all, you smile to think how Frederick Buechner keeps getting better with each new novel, for where he was gently amusing in "Lion Country," he is funny and profound in "Open Heart." But forget the profundity and the depth, and look for the time being; they'll get to you by and by. For the time being, relax and enjoy; you're among old friends here, and they're unforgettable.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## Ashcan School Work Breaks World Record

**NEW YORK.** May 26 (AP)—A record auction price of \$62,500 for the work of an artist of the Ashcan School was paid for John Sloan's "Gray and Brass" at Parke-Bernet Galleries.

The early 20th-century painting shows men and women in a touring car.

Another painting by Ashcan School artist William Glackens, "Café Lafayette," was sold for \$29,000.

SEE? THEY DON'T REALLY GO TO BED WITH THE CHICKENS!

## JUMBLE®—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

## COUNT

© 1972 by The Chicago Tribune Publishing Company, Inc.

## CANYF

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## NEPPAH

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## YIVELT

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Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: IGLOO VALOR MALLET ACHING

Answer: Why leaving your old home might be emotionally disturbing—it's "MOVING"

ACROSS

1 "— and Variations" 61 Adair river

4 Texas river 62 Fast, old style

12 Major 63 "—, in Fast"

15 Balakirev

long poem

17 Composer

—Fast

19 Lupinblack

20 Enjoy to —

21 Certain

23 Chimerans

26 — de la Soupe

(laço)

24 Indian apes

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29 Miller and

Shardan

32 Pterodactyl

33 24th land

23 W. W. II craft

34 Brit. Clerks

35 Tebaldi, e.g.

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